

The Daily Clarion.

By H. Barksdale, J. L. Power, Harris Barksdale.
Official Journal of the State of Mississippi.

Official Journal of the City of Jackson.

FRIDAY, JANUARY - - 26, 1877

The Democratic caucus of the Senate and House decided that members were free to vote on the electoral bill as they chose.

The Times corrects its figures. Its columns now show that under Democratic rule, with reduced taxes, State warrants are at par.

LOGAN'S goose has been cooked. He will go the way of Boutwell into the shades of retirement to brood over the "Mississippi plan."

BOTH Houses have fixed Thursday, the 1st, as the day for adjournment. That will be a suitable time provided always the public business is finished.

We ought to have mentioned sooner that Hon. A. C. Hussey, Representative from Adams county, in caucus has formally given in his adhesion to the Democratic party.

MR. MILLER'S bill amendatory of the law exempting from taxation property employed in manufacturing, with an amendment by Mr. Jayne, of Rankin, has passed the House by an almost unanimous vote.

SALE OF THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION.—The House Committee on Public Buildings recommended on yesterday the sale of the Governor's Mansion, by the State Board of Finance. The report was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE Washington Union which ought to know, says: "The effect of the bill for counting the electoral vote is to 'give the appointment of the President to fifteen persons, eight of whom are to be Radicals,' but Mr. Hewitt says the 'effect' will be to keep up the value of the 'bonds,' and what matters how a Presidential election goes if Shylock gets his pound?"

We are gratified to learn that the bill extending the Penitentiary lease, and securing to the State free from cost \$75,000 worth of machinery to be turned over to her at the expiration of the term, will pass with but little opposition. A measure which will secure this advantageous result, in view of the burdens the institution has thrown upon the State under previous administrations, strikes us as worthy of special favor by the Legislature.

Well Paid.

That the object of the arbitration plan was to relieve the House of Representatives from its constitutional duty to elect a President in the case of failure by the Electoral College by disagreement of the two houses, is apparent to everybody. The New York World puts it strongly:

No man can deny that the intent of the proposed plan is to take from each house the power openly conceded to it from 1865 to 1876, and asserted to from 1871. Why was this done in the case of disputed votes? Was it because Democrats could not be safely trusted to wield the power of the House as Republicans from 1875? Is mere partisan prepossession to be a test of the constitutional right of either body? Have we sunk to this point in the practice of self-government? If no outside commission intervenes it is clear that, in every case of double returns, no vote can be counted without a concurrence of both bodies, which concurrence gives to each body the power of veto. That is or is not a constitutional right of each house; and if a right, how can a plan be "in substance" of such right which in fact destroys it?

REDUCTION IN REPRESENTATION.

Southern Cases.

N. Y. Tribune.]

Sir: If it can be proved (and if true it must be susceptible of proof) that the rights of the colored men in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi have been "in any way abridged" in the matter of voting at the late election, the representation from those States should be reduced. This is the explicit declaration of clause 2 of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution: "But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, &c., is denied, * * * or in any way abridged except * * * the basis of representation therein shall be reduced." * * *

This of course will have to be done by legislation. Now is it likely that the Democratic majority in the House will pay any respect to the Constitution in this matter? It is the dictate of common justice, that only that proportion of voters who are allowed to vote should be entitled to representation. Otherwise we put a premium upon violence and fraud and intimidation. We make the vote of 100,000 ex-Confederates at the South worth as much as that of 200,000 loyal people at the North.

Colored Suffrage—The New Agitation.

The agitation among Northern Radicals for depriving the negroes of suffrage and the Southern States of the increased representation which it has secured to them in Congress and the Electoral College, is increasing. It is a bitter reflection to the Radical leaders that negro suffrage which they espoused principally as a means of humiliating and punishing the former governing classes of the South, has given to Mississippi six representatives in Congress when she would have had but three without it; and eight votes in the Electoral College when she would have had but five without it; and that the representation in all the Southern States has been proportionately increased. The consequence of this disappointment is the beginning of the agitation for the disfranchisement of the colored element under cover of educational qualification and for the reduction of representation in the States where it exists. A characteristic article on this subject is copied elsewhere from a leading Republican journal.

The Mississippi Press and the Presidential Bill.

Aberdeen Examiner.]

For our part, we regard it as a most dangerous thing to venture beyond the sacred precincts of the Constitution even for the purpose of securing peace or easy victory. The precedent is a bad one, and even though the plan offered an easy escape to the conspirators and guaranteed the inauguration of Tilden and Hendricks, we do not think it well that upon the threshold of Democratic Administration should be graven the words, "They did evil that good might come."

The Capital.

The Capital is unalterably and irrevocably opposed to the Conference Electoral plan. Let the whole matter be remanded back to the proper tribunal—both houses of Congress.

The "conference juggle" is a sort of a make-believe "plan" to take the decisions away from the bayonets and save the nation the disgrace of an open and flagrant military appointment of a President. THE CLARION says, "we may win under the conference pledge, but that will be a matter of chance." Let us ask the CLARION, if, with Mr. Hewitt's advertised defection, cowardice, or call it what you will, it can conceive of any "chance?" Then, hadn't we better fall into the "juggle" "Plan," which, admittedly, gives a remote chance of the triumph of the right?

(The treachery of Mr. Hewitt and that ilk is at the bottom of the contrivance.)

THE first and decisive question present itself to the commission will be this: Is there any power to go behind the regular authenticated certificate of a State? We believe that as a matter of law the commission will decide this question in the negative.—Albany Evening Journal.

Then they will count one vote from Oregon for Tilden, and on that he will be declared elected.

MAKING LOVE BY DRUMMER.

A Matrimonial Agent Who Thinks he was Poorly Paid.

N. Y. World.]

In the Court of Common Pleas there came up for trial yesterday the suit of Leopold Stern against Sastro & Newmark. Mr. Stern was formerly a commercial agent for the defendants, and was accustomed to travel in all parts of the country, selling their brands of cigars. While he was in New Orleans he received orders from one of the firm to woo for him a certain wealthy dame of that city. He obeyed orders, and for several weeks devoted himself, to the exclusion of all other business, to the task of telling the love of the firm. Finally, letters were interchanged through his efforts, photographs were exchanged and the marriage of the two was settled upon and soon took place, and Mr. Stern's mission was ended.

Then it occurred to him that he should receive handsome compensation for performing so delicate a job so well, and he accordingly suggested to the bridegroom that a check would not come amiss. As he firmly believed that he had continued in his legitimate business he must have made \$900, he mentioned that sum as the amount for which the check might be appropriately drawn. But his principal, either because he thought Mr. Stern had, had \$400 worth of amusement in making love to the New Orleans lady for him, or for some other reason, drew the check for only \$500. Now Stern has brought suit against Messrs. Sastro & Newmark for the \$400 that was counted out. Mr. Morris A. Wise, the counsel for the plaintiff, thinks that whatever enjoyment he derived from his labors should be taken as lawful perquisites, for though an attorney who loves his profession enjoys his work, his client does not pay him the less because he does so. The case is still on.

One of Mark Twain's funny stories is that of a Scripture panorama, the proprietor of which engaged a pianist to play appropriate music. The musician, when the picture of the "Prodigal Son" was passing, struck up "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" which excited the indignation of the moral lecturer.

The pleasure of being master of one's self and of one's passions should be balanced with that of controlling them; it will rise above, if we know what is liberty.—Bossuet.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

The Late Wm. R. Barksdale.

Remarks of Hon. W. S. Featherston.

MR. SPEAKER.—I should do violence to my own feelings and justice to the memory of the lamented dead were I to remain wholly silent on this sad and impressive occasion.

William R. Barksdale was no ordinary man, and we, his co-laborers in the Legislative Department of the State government, are now called, amidst the busy scenes of a closing session, to mourn his loss and pay a proper tribute of respect to his memory.

I feel oppressed, sir, by a sense of my own inability to present a true portrait of his life, character and public services. Impelled, however, by a sense of duty, I venture in strict accord with the pulsations of my own heart, I shrink not from the task.

William Russell Barksdale was born in Lauderdale county, in the State of Alabama, on the 26th day of April, 1834, and with his parents removed to the county of Yalobusha in this State, in October, 1850, where his parents were intelligent, useful and influential citizens, of great moral and social worth; both of whom were natives of the State of Tennessee.

Trained in the best schools of his country until prepared for a collegiate course, the subject of these remarks entered the University of Mississippi in 1851 and graduated in 1855.

His close application to his studies, strict obedience to the laws of the University, great integrity of character and high sense of honor, together with remarkable vigor and activity of mind, soon won for him the admiration and respect of the Professors and students of the University. He graduated with distinction, and gave promise, during his collegiate course, of great eminence and usefulness in after life. His excellence was then observed by all men whose moral vision was not too obtuse to discern a character of many virtues.

For some time after graduating he continued in the University as an Adjunct Professor, but finally selected the law as his profession, and entered the law department of the University in 1857, and graduated in 1859.

Locating in Yalobusha county, he entered upon the practice of his profession, and without a change of location, so continued during his short but brilliant career, save when called into the service of his country.

In his profession he rose rapidly to a high rank. Thorough in research, able and ready in debate, correct in judgment, quick in apprehending the subtle points of business, compact and solid in his argument, apt, eloquent and appropriate in his language, his adversary at the bar, whoever he may have been, met in him his equal.

In the fall of 1860, he was chosen by the States Rights Party of his county a member of the Legislature of Mississippi, and on the 9th of January, 1861, passed in this Hall the Ordinance of Secession; for which he voted. Although quite young—then only in his 26th year—his counsels were solicited and his opinions were respected by the most learned and able statesmen, who were members of that body.

In the spring of 1861, when by the inexorable logic of events, Mississippi was forced to call upon her sons to drive back the foe from her soil, W. R. Barksdale was one of the first to respond.

He waited not to be called into the service of his country by the echo of Sumter's cannon, but as the duty of a citizen, whose life is imperiled, leaps to her rescue, on the first intimation of danger, he sprang into the service of his country at the first blast of the Confederate bugle.

From that hour to the closing scenes of April and May, 1863, at Apopka, Texas, Greenough, and Meridian, he shared its fortunes with all the devotion of a pure patriot. He was a model soldier—wise in counsel, fearless in action, self-sacrificing and noble in example, like the heroes of the Roman Republic, his country was his idol, upon whose altars he was ready to devote all that he possessed. He followed the path of duty without reckoning where it led—whether to victory or the grave. In the storm of battle he was calm, self-possessed and ever pressing upon the foe with undaunted courage. In camp, on the march, and in the bosom of the enemy, he was a soldier's life, he was always to be found in the full discharge of his whole duties—an exemplar to his comrades in arms. And, although he rose not higher than the rank of Major in the military service, he was in intellect and courage, strategy and all the elements of true generalship, capable of high command. He did not seek promotion—forgot himself—rose above self, and with all the zeal and fervor that could glow in the heart of a pure patriot, looked alone to the independence of his native South, and to the attainment of that great end, he directed all his powers of mind and body. As an Assistant General, he was in which capacity he served from the spring of 1862, until the close of the war, he had no superior in the Confederate army. This brief reference to his military record is made by one, who for two years saw him under all the circumstances that mark the soldier's checkered career.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest By their own country's wishes blest."

By the close of the war he returned to the county of his residence, accepted in good faith the situation, and resumed with renewed energy and industry, the practice of his profession. To re-establish the laws of the land, restore order, reconstruct the government and bring society back to its normal condition, were objects of paramount importance at that epoch.

The baneful and demoralizing effects of civil war upon society were everywhere to be seen. In the accomplishment of this object, it was soon discovered by an intelligent public, that no officer would be more useful than an able, faithful and efficient District Attorney. W. R. Barksdale was called by the intelligent, sagacious and appreciative voters of his district to this important position. The choice reflected credit alike upon the officer and his constituents. Of him it could be truthfully said that the right man had been called by the people, without solicitation on his part, to the proper office.

In this, as in all other public trusts, he was bold, fearless, able and true in the discharge of his duty. He was a man who never abandoned that which he believed to be right, and had no compromise to make with error. He was firm without obstinacy, true to his convictions and yet ever ready to receive suggestions and advice. As fearless in the expression of his opinions as he was bold in action, yet respectful to those with whom he differed, his character presented a rare combination of prudence and courage, of kindness and firmness, of honor and patriotism—courteous, dignified and affable in manners and magnanimous in all his relations.

In 1875 he was returned by the voters of his district a member of this House. Of his career here I need not speak in detail; it is well known to the members of this body.

We have all listened to his thrilling eloquence, concurred on many occasions, in his sound and statesmanlike views and admired his honest zeal in the advocacy of all measures inaugurated to advance the best interests of this State.

His political action was governed by principle, and sprung from a thorough conviction of what he believed to be right. For his political adversary, he had no words of abuse, but accorded to him the freedom of opinion which he claimed for himself. A man to be honored and loved as he was in life, and sincerely mourned, as he is in death. He was not a demonstrative man in his intercourse with his fellow-man; on the contrary, he would have been regarded by those who knew him not as somewhat cold and repulsive.

Such was his character. He was true and unselfish in his friendships, warm and generous in his attachments, when formed, a steadfast friend, in whom there was no guile or deception.

He has fallen, Mr. Speaker, in the full blaze of his meridian glory and in the vigor of his manhood. His eloquent voice is silenced in death—will never again be heard in this Hall, in the forum, or from the hustings.

In his death, the State has lost one of its most gifted sons and esteemed citizens, society, one of its most useful and brilliant members—his family, a devoted husband and a affectionate father.

The State will ever cherish the memory of one who served her so faithfully in the hour of her emergency, and inscribe his name on the roll of her honored and remembered sons.

Mr. Speaker, Death, which comes but once, yet comes to all, has three times invaded our midst—since the adjournment of this Legislature in April last, and has admonished us again and again: "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue." And should not this teach us how empty and fleeting are the earthly honors and prizes for which we contend and how soon they must surely elude our grasp? Should it not teach us also that the few years allotted us on earth, should be devoted to the work which shall lead us to a higher and better life. Life is too short to have its days or even its hours wasted in cherishing enmities, or in wounding the heart or reputation of another who must soon lie side by side with us in the great that covers all things, every error, and extinguishes every resentment.

"And our hearts though stout and brave Still like muffled drums are beating Funeral marches to the grave."

Therefore, be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—TWENTIETH DAY.

Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1877.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The General Appropriation bill passed—yeas 31, nays none, absent 6.

By Mr. Taylor: That Hon. W. H. Fitz-Gerald be requested to furnish a copy of his address delivered upon the life and character of Hon. William R. Barksdale, deceased, for the purpose of having it spread upon the journals; adopted.

The bill to amend the act creating the Levee Commissioners of District No. 2, Mr. Foote moved to strike out Sharkey county, Mr. Catchings moved to table; carried.

The bill making Iuka a separate school district was called up by Mr. Bills and passed. Adjourned.

SENATE—TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

Thursday, Jan. 25, 1877.

SENATE—TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment; President Sims in the Chair; roll called.

PRESENT—Messrs. Allen, Barry, Bills, Callicott, Carter, Catchings, Currie, Everett, Fowell, Fitzgerald, Foote, Furlong, Griffin, Hooker, Johnson, McCall, McCaskill, McNeill, Monahan, Metts, Morgan, Oldham, Pratt, Reynolds, Shirley, Stewart, Taylor, Terry, Thompson, Thornton, White, Mr. President—32.

ABSENT—Messrs. Albright, Chalmers, Gray, Smith, Tuttle—5.

REPORTS.

The Governor returned without his approval, the bill to amend the charter of the Board of Supervisors of the county of the night watchman of the capital.

By Mr. Bills: Ordering 1000 copies of the Auditor's report (without the documents) far the use of the Senate. Adopted.

By Mr. Fevell: To incorporate the Mississippi Midland and Ship Island railroad. Referred.

By Mr. Furlong: To amend the exemption laws. Referred.

By Mr. Mendenhall: For relief of Andrew Leafstrand, of Wayne county. Referred.

By Mr. McNeill: To authorize the Auditor to settle with Sheriff, etc., on account of overpaid taxes of 1875. Referred.

By Mr. Barry: To amend the privilege tax law of 1875. Referred.

By Mr. McCaskill: To amend the revenue law. Passed.

By Mr. Reynolds: To amend section 2834, Code of 1871. Referred.

In relation to swamp lands, passed.

To secure costs in habeas corpus matters in Chancery Courts. Indefinitely postponed.

SINE DIE.

The House resolution rescinding the resolution fixing the time of adjournment on the 27th inst., and appointing February 1st came up; Mr. Carter moved to indefinitely postpone; lost—yeas 12, nays 17, and the resolution was concurred in.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Tuttle.

HOUSE BILLS.

For relief of Mr. H. Thompson, of Benton county; referred to H. J. Ramsey, of Harrison county; to incorporate Birdge Lodge, No. 233 I. O. B. E.; to incorporate Mississippi College in Verona; and to amend the act regulating the control of the 16th section funds of certain counties were passed.

A number of House bills were read and referred to standing committees, and the bill to change the time of holding courts in certain counties to special committees; Messrs. Barry Foote and Metts committee.

SENATE BILLS.

To incorporate Natchez Light Infantry; for benefit of owners of blocks in Charleston; Tallabatchie county; to establish Wahalak Agricultural District; and to consolidate the acts in relation to swamp lands; (O. S.) to authorize the payment of certain moneys into the treasury and to regulate the fees of Chancery Clerks; indefinitely postponed.

By Mr. Terry: A resolution appointing a committee to inquire into the propriety of codifying the laws; adopted.

Adjourned.

HOUSE—TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

Thursday, Jan. 25, 1877.

House met pursuant to adjournment; Speaker Street in the Chair; the following members answered to roll call:

PRESENT—Messrs. Aldrich, Amacker, Bailey, Baker, Bassett, Benn, Bell, Blount, Boyd, Bridges, Brown, Byrd, Franklin, Birdge, Lawrence, Campbell, Carter of Holmes, Causen, Crosland, Chiles, Clay, Clifton, Cochran, Crum, Dabney, Dear, Denson, Drake, Dyer, Edwards, Ervin, Fairley, Gayden, Gibson, Gilts, Gowan, Garrett, Gayden, Horton, Huddleston, Hudson, Hussey, Jacobs, Jagers, Jarnigan, Jayne, Johns, Johnson, of Itawamba, Johnson of Winston, Jones of Issaquena, Leigh, Lester, Liddell, Masengale, McCall, Miller, Monroe, Muldrow, of Jasper, McCall, of Smith, McWhorter, Nelson, Nichols, Overton, Parker, Pen-

nington, Percy, Pound, Raines, Reynolds, Riley, Rogers, Rowan, Sanderlin, Sanderlin, Shands, Shattuck, Shelby, Simpson, Shrock, Southworth, Spight, Stebbins, Sykes, Tison, Trice, Troup, Tucker, Turley, Warkins, Wilkinson, White, Young, Mr. Speaker—96.

ABSENT—Messrs. Carter of Warren, Cessor, Hogan, Jones of Hinds, Mallory, Millars, McNair, Parsons, Warren—9.

Leave of absence granted Mr. McNair. By Mr. Boyd: To amend the charter of French Camps, Choctaw county; passed.

By Mr. White: To enable Clay county to complete the record of deeds of said county; passed.

APPROVED.

The Governor informed the House that he has approved the following bills:

To extend the limits of Birmingham, Lee county; to amend section 2410, Code of 1871; for relief of Chas. Dudley; to repeal the anti-liquor law of Cumberland; to amend section 2169, Code of 1871; to extend the limits of Holly Springs to amend the charter of Holly Springs Lodge No. 35 A. F. and A. M.; for the relief of D. W. Mills of Jackson county; to change the corporate limits of Holly Springs; To authorize the executrix of Hon. Wm. R. Barksdale, deceased, to draw his salary; to extend the limits of Tallabatchie, Yalobusha county; to amend the charter of Franklin Female College in Marshall county; to carry into effect section 6 of the act to create Leflore county; to authorize Jasper county to audit the claim of N. J. Shely; for relief of the holders of certain Yazoo county warrants; and for the relief of certain illegitimate children of Wm. Stephens.

The resolution rescinding the resolution to adjourn sine die on the 27th inst. was reconsidered and amended so as to fix the time of adjournment on Thursday, February 1st, and passed.

By Mr. Reynolds: To authorize Alcorn county to build a levee across Tusculuma bottom; passed.

By Mr. Miller: To authorize Copiah county to sell poor house property; passed.

The bill amending the act to encourage the introduction of machinery was amended and passed.

The committee on the Parsons case reported that they find that Hon. Fred Parsons did accept the office of Justice of the Peace in Adams county on the 7th of November, 1876.

The consideration of the report was set for Saturday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Hall called up his resolution to prevent the payment of the salary of Hon. Fred Parsons; lost.

The bill to create an Agricultural College was discussed at length and referred to a special committee—Messrs. Featherston, Bell, Yellowley, Muldrow, Troup, McCormick and Causen.

By Mr. Turley: To amend the charter of Vicksburg.

CONCURRED IN.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the following bills: To fund Isaquena warrants; to incorporate the Fair Association; to amend the charter of Yazoo City; to encourage grape growing and the manufacture of wines, and to authorize Oktibeha county to issue certain warrants.

The House took a recess until 3-30 o'clock.

NOTE—Mr. Brown was published yesterday as having voted "for" the rescinding resolution; he voted "against" it.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House met at 3-30 o'clock.

By Mr. Leigh: To conform the charter of the Franklin Academy of Columbus to the Constitution of the State and to confer the same privileges to the colored department of said school; passed.

By Mr. Pennington: In relation to lost records, etc., of Newton county; passed.

By Mr. Griffin: To amend the charter of Pass Christian; passed.

By Mr. Guyton: For relief of J. H. Gilliland of Attala county; referred.

By Mr. Saunders: To change the name of J. P. C. Ross of Hancock county; passed.

By Mr. Brown: To amend the game law so far as relates to Tunica county; referred.

By Mr. Aldrich: To prohibit the sale of liquors within three miles of Bailey's Camp Ground, Marshall county; passed.

By Mr. Hussey: To compel the Supervisors of Adams county to publish their proceedings; passed.

By Mr. Percy: To fund the debt of Washington county; passed.

By Mr. Liddell: To repeal an act amending the charter of Vaiden, approved March 6, 1876; passed.

By Mr. Stebbins: For the removal of obstructions to navigation in Pearl river; referred.

By Mr. Harper: To provide for the payment of Hinds county bonds; passed.

By Mr. Amacker: To change the 2nd, 3d and 4th Judicial Districts; referred.

By Mr. Sykes: For the payment of the indebtedness on teachers fund of Monroe Co.; passed.

By Mr. Gowen: To prevent the carrying of concealed weapons; referred.

By Mr. Aldrich: To amend the charter of Wall Hill, Marshall county; passed.

By Mr. Shelby: Amendatory of the act creating an additional Justice of the Peace in Bolivar county; passed.

By Mr. McLaurin: To repeal the anti-liquor law of Raleigh, Smith & Co.; referred.

By Mr. Gilts: For relief of O. B. Clanton of Pearl county; passed.

By Mr. Percy: To repeal the fees of the Sheriff of Washington county; referred.

By Mr. Dabney: To abate taxes on forfeited lands; referred.

By Mr. Muldrow: To amend the Chancery Court laws; referred.

By Mr. Troup: To regulate the meetings of the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties; referred.

By Mr. Hussey: To amend the Act authorizing the employment of a person to index the books, etc., of the Circuit Clerk's office of Adams county; passed.

By Mr. Rowan: To require allowances by counties to pay traveling expenses pupils to the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution. Lies over.

By Mr. Percy: To amend section 319, Code of 1871, in relation to Sheriff's bonds of Issaquena and Choctaw counties. Referred.

By Mr. Tucker: To regulate the pay of Chicawas county warrants. Referred.

SENATE BILLS.

To amend the charter of the San Rafael Silver Mining Company.

To require the levy of a tax to pay the indebtedness of Adams county.

To amend the charter of the Sardin Female College.

To extend the time of holding court in Issaquena county.

To repeal the anti-liquor law of Hernando.

To amend section 3 of the educational laws, so far as relates to Hinds county.

To declare Iuka a separate school district.

To amend the charter of Biloxi.

A large number were read and referred. Several of the committees reported.

Adjourned.

THE AMES TESTIMONY.—A friend at Washington writes us for a copy of the testimony taken in the Ames impeachment case. It has never been published, we are unable to comply with the request.

THE VOTE OF MISSISSIPPI.

1876-1876.

Official Vote of the Election held November 7th, 1876.